

GOTOBEL'P, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POSTOLOVSKIY, S.N., inzhener.

Arrangement of a fan with axial guide vanes and an inlet box.  
Elek.sta. 27 no.1:8-10 Ja '56. (MIRA 9:6)  
(Fans, Mechanical)

GOTGEL'F, I. M.

114-8-6/16

AUTHOR: Gotgel'f, I. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and  
Postolovskiy, S. N., Engineer.

TITLE: The selection of type of forced and induced draught equipment for power installations. (Vybor tipa tyago-dut'yevykh mashin dlya energeticheskikh ustanovok)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroyeniye" (Power Machinery Construction)  
1957, Vol. 3, No. 8, pp. 20 - 23 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In evaluating the effectiveness of a fan, in addition to the maximum efficiency under optimum conditions, it is necessary to consider the shape of the relationship between the efficiency and the output. In particular, draught-producing equipment used in power stations has to work under varying conditions depending on the load on the boiler set. The operating efficiency of the equipment, which governs the power consumption in operation, depends to a considerable extent on the efficiency of regulation.

A brief analysis is made of the economy of regulation of fans and it is concluded that it is most economic to regulate them by altering the speed. In actual fact the hydraulic couplings or motors with rheostats in the rotor circuit that are necessary to achieve speed control are themselves rather inefficient and require considerable auxiliary equipment. An

Card 1/4

The selection of type of forced and induced draught equipment for power installations. (Cont.) 114-8-6/16

article by A.B. Krikunchik published in the journal "Elektricheskiye Stantsii", No.6, 1955, analysed data published in foreign journals about methods of regulating the output of draught-producing equipment. This shows that guide vanes are widely used in American equipment, and they are becoming ever more widely used in Soviet equipment. In particular for high output boilers the installations are provided with guide vanes on the van and two-speed motors.

Investigations carried out in the Moscow division of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute (MO TsKTI) showed that the economy of regulation by guide vanes increases with decrease in the outlet angle of the runner blades. An expression is derived from which it is concluded that the economy of regulation (by a damper or by guide vanes) is greater for fans with the blades bent forwards than for fans with radial blades or blades bent backwards. The main advantage of guide vanes is that they increase the fan efficiency by causing the air flow to the fan to swirl. Theory and practice confirm that efficiency of regulation by guide vanes depends greatly on the aerodynamics of the fan. Accordingly fan aerodynamics should be selected not only to ensure economy when operating against a

Card 2/4

The selection of type of forced and induced draught equipment for power installations. (Cont.) 114-8-6/16

throttle but also economy in regulating properties. The influence of fan load factor on design is briefly considered.

At present all the draught-producing equipment manufactured for boiler sets with outputs up to 230 t/h employs the standard aerodynamic scheme 0.7 - 37 with forward bent blades. In connection with the development of larger boilers in 1955 the Moscow Division of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute developed a new aerodynamic scheme 0.8 - 37 with forward bent blades running at higher speeds than the standard machines. The operating characteristics are shown in Fig. 1 and the regulation characteristics in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 gives the relationship between the operating efficiency of the new equipment and the load on the boiler set when using regulation by axial guide vanes combined with a two-speed motor.

The Institute has recently developed and tested on a model some modifications of the aerodynamic scheme 0.7 - 60 with backward bent blades. Fig. 4 gives the characteristics for this scheme with 12 unprofiled blades. Questions of fan design including the best number of blades are discussed. Analysis of the merits of the different designs show that the 0.7 - 160 scheme is advantageous for boilers operating on constant load

Card 3/4

The selection of type of forced and induced draught equipment for power installations. (Cont.)

114-8-6/16

but as the degree of necessary regulation increases the advantages of the backward bent blades becomes less evident. It is considered that for large boilers it is desirable to have available both types of fan so that either can be chosen depending on the conditions of operation.

Extensive application of the scheme with backward bent blades will probably be mainly found in forced draught fans. Their use for induced draught fans should be preceded by careful verification of their reliability in service.

There are 4 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 4/4

SOV/96-58-8-8/22

AUTHORS: Gotgal'f, I.M. (Candidate of Technical Science) and  
Postolovskiy, S.N. (Engineer)

TITLE: Draught-producing Equipment for High-capacity Boilers  
(Tyago-dut'yevye mashiny dlya kotlov bol'shoy moshchnosti)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 8, pp 39-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, Soviet factories produce a standard series of forced- and induced-draught fans using the aerodynamic scheme 0.7 - 37 of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute. These machines, when used with guide vanes, have an optimum efficiency of 70%; they consume at least 20% less electric power under optimum conditions than the equipment made before 1954. Meanwhile, boiler outputs are rising; boilers of 640 tons/hour are being made and outputs of up to 2000 tons per hour are projected. It is proposed to continue to use two forced- and two induced-draught fans per boiler. The resistances of the gas and air ducts of the new boilers will be much the same as in current ones, and will be in the range 350 - 500 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Accordingly, the speed criteria of the fans will increase. For fans running at higher speed the Central Boiler Turbine

Card 1/5

SOV/96-58-2-3/22

Draught-producing Equipment for High-capacity Boilers

Institute has developed new schemes, characterised as 0.8 - 37, with forward curving blades, and 0.7 - 160, with backward curving blades. The performance of scheme 0.8 - 37 plotted in Fig 1 relates to the best variant that was checked. Tests on models 360 mm diameter showed that the efficiency of the 0.8 - 37 scheme under optimum conditions is 68.5%, against 67% for the 0.7 - 37 scheme. The corresponding figure for a 0.7 - 37 full size fan with wheel diameter of 2000 mm is 70 - 72%, whereas scheme 0.8 - 37 should have an optimum efficiency of at least 72 - 74%. Moreover, as will be seen from Fig 2, the latter has superior regulation characteristics. Its other advantages are also described. Various ways of increasing the effective speed of fans for large boilers are described. The scheme 0.7 - 160 is especially suitable for high-speed fans for large boilers. This type has blades curved sharply back, and was evolved on the basis of model tests. The blades are hollow and profiled and are more efficient than thin unprofiled blades. Model tests on a 360 mm diameter wheel gave the efficiency under optimum conditions

Card 2/5

SOV/96-58-8-8/22

# Draught-Producing Equipment for High-Capacity Boilers

as 86%; this and other characteristics are shown in Fig 3. However, this type of fan does not have such good regulation properties as those with blades curved forwards. This is acceptable for large turbo-alternators that will operate mainly on base loads, but care will be required in applying these fans to peak-load stations. Considerations are cited that led to the selection for a 640 ton/hour boiler of two induced-draught fans of scheme 0.8 - 37, and two forced-draught fans of scheme 0.7 - 160. The designs for these machines were prepared by the Podol'sk Engineering Works, using the aerodynamic scheme of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute. Forced-draught fans VD-32-N have intake at one side, and a wheel diameter of 3,200 mm with overhung mounting. An outline drawing is seen in Fig 4: the hollow blades contain stiffening ribs. At an operating speed of 730 r.p.m. the peripheral speed is 120 m/sec. The designed output of each fan is 440,000 m<sup>3</sup>/hour with a total pressure of 680 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and an air temperature of 30°C. Drive is through a flexible coupling from a 1200-kW motor. The fan characteristics

Card 3/5



SOV/96-58-8-8/22

Draught-Producing Equipment for High-Capacity Boilers

derived from tests on models are given in Fig 5. Induced-draught fan type D-25 x 2-III with a 2,500 mm diameter wheel has intake from both sides and simplified guide vanes. An outline drawing is given in Fig 6. The designed output of each fan is 700,000 m<sup>3</sup>/hour with a total pressure of 400 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and a flue-gas temperature of 100°C. The working speed is 490 r.p.m. The fan characteristics derived from tests on models are plotted in Fig 7. Because of the poor regulation characteristics of machines with blades curved backwards, these fans will have two-speed motors of 730/590 r.p.m. This, combined with the guide vane equipment, will give more efficient regulation, as indicated by the characteristic curves in Fig 8. Fans of this type will also be suitable for boilers of 500 tons/hour. The type of fan to be used for boilers of 1,000 - 2,000 tons/hour has been considered. If, as usual, there are two forced- and two induced-draught fans per boiler, the runners will have to be about 4.5 m diameter and the power of the driving motor around 2,500 kW. For a boiler set of 2,000 tons/hour with cyclone furnaces, the power required

Card 4/5

SOV/96-58-8-8/22

Draught-producing Equipment for High-capacity Boilers

to drive each of two fans will be about 9,000 kW. Special drives will need to be developed for equipment of this size as well as special fans. It may be preferable to increase the number of fans per boiler. Not much more can be done to increase the efficiency of fans, which can already be of the order of 86%. An appreciable reduction in the consumption of electric power for the production of draught should be achieved by reducing the resistance of the gas-air tract of the boiler. If this could be done, high peripheral velocities would not be required in fans, greatly simplifying the constructional problems.

There are 8 figures, no literature references.

ASSOCIATION: MO TsKTI (Moscow Division of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute)

1. Boilers--Equipment    2. Blowers--Design    3. Blowers--Effectiveness

Card 5/5

GOTGEL'F, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; POSTOLOVSKIY, S.N., inzh.

Prospects for the development of blast-draft machines. Elek.  
sta. 31 no.12:20-24 D '60. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)  
(Boilers)

LEVIN, Izrail' Moiseyevich; BOTKACHIK, Iosif Azar'yevich; RODDATIS, K.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; IVYANSKIY, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRAUDE, I.Ye., inzh.; GOTGEL'F, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; POSTOLOVSKIY, S.N., inzh., retsenzent; KOMAROV, A.M., inzh.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Flue exhaust and ventilating fans for high capacity electric power plants] Dymosoy i ventilatory moshchnykh elektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1962. 183 p. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Electric power plants--Ventilation)

GOTGEL'F, S.

Mixed brigades have proven their worth. Prom.koop. 13 no.11:  
24-25 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Starshiy inzhener proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela oblprom-  
soveta, Gomel'.  
(Furniture industry) (Rush work)

~~GONCHAROV, V. M.~~ inghener.

Pulverizing iron alloys in a continuous action mill. Avtom.  
svar. 10 no.3:112-114 Ky-Je '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Magnitogorskiy metizno-metallurgicheskiy zavod.  
(Powder metallurgy)  
(Milling machinery)

LEYTMAN, M.Z.; ALFEROVA, V.B.; KUZ'MINOVA, M.L.; SLAVINA, Kh.M.;  
ZHDANOVA, L.D.; MOKEYEVA, A.D.; BOGACHEVA, R.I.; GINZBURG, G.M.;  
GOTGIL'F, M.M.; SMIRNOVA, T.T.

Study of the effectiveness of subcutaneous immunization  
against dysentery with Chernokhvostov's alcohol vaccine.  
Trudy Tash. NIIVS 5:59-71'62. (MIRA 16:10)  
(DYSENTERY —PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

ACC NR: AP6034759

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/005/1126/1129

AUTHOR: Gotgil'f, T. L.; Lyubimov, A. P.

ORG: Moscow Steel and Alloys Institute (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Structural modifications in molten thallium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 5, 1966, 1126-1129

TOPIC TAGS: thallium, metal structure, molten metal

ABSTRACT: It has been found that direct investigation of short-range order structural modifications in molten metals (by roentgenology, neutronography, and electronography) takes much longer than the modifications themselves, depending on hysteretic properties of the metal. A new method was required, independent of fixed temperatures, but including a time-lag element. Modifications of viscosity and electro-conductivity were first observed in Tl-Bi alloys, and thallium was selected for investigation of its anomalous hysteretic relation of viscosity to heat at 350 to 400C. Experiments are described in which solid specimens were melted in a helium atmosphere to measure viscosity and in a vacuum to gage electric resistance. The metal melted rapidly within 5 to 12 min at various temperatures from 300 to 600C, with hysteresis most obvious between 350 and 400C, due to structural modifications in that range, probably related with changes in electron density. It was found that degrees of viscosity are not related to any stage of stability or any fixed temperature without regard to a time

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.12.036



ACC NR: AP6034759

element; an isothermic time lag is essential in order for the structural changes to stabilize. This paper was presented by Academician P. A. Rebinder 3 Mar 1966. The authors express their deep gratitude to Corresponding Member of the AN SSSR B. V. Deryagin for a discussion of the work, and to Prof. D. K. Belashchenko for constant consultations and interest in all stages of the work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 26Jan66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 00865-67 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/HW/JG

ACC NR: AT6022709

SOURCE CODE: UR/2848/66/000/041/0166/0170

AUTHORS: Gotgil'f, T. L.; Lyubimov, A. P.

56

B+

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, Department of Experimental Physics and Solid State Physics (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, Kafedra eksperimental'noy fiziki i fiziki tverdogo tela)

TITLE: Investigating the phenomenon of viscosity hysteresis in metallic melts

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut stali i splavov. Sbornik, no. 41, 1966. Fizicheskaya khimiya metallurgicheskikh protsessov i sistem (Physical chemistry of metallurgical processes and systems), 166-170

TOPIC TAGS: gallium, nickel containing alloy, tin containing alloy, fluid viscosity measurement

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the viscosity hysteresis in Ga and NiSn (10 at. % Ni) melts was studied. The experimental procedure for the determination of the viscosity coefficients is described by Ye. G. Shvidkovskiy (Nekotoryye voprosy vyazkosti rasplavov metallov, Gostekhizdat, 1955). The experimental results are presented graphically (see Fig. 1). The electrical resistivity of gallium was studied as a function of temperature, and the results of this study are shown in Fig. 2. It is concluded that liquid gallium retains a semblance of solid structure up to 250C. To obtain an equilibrium melt of the alloy NiSn, the latter must either be annealed at a constant temperature for a long time or be superheated to high temperatures.

Card 1/2

L 00865-67

ACC NR: AT6022709

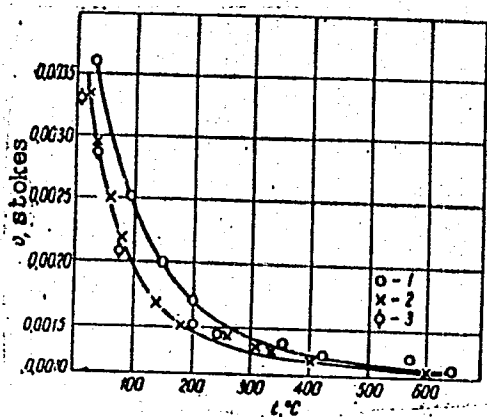


Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of the kinematic viscosity of gallium. 1 - heating; 2 - cooling; 3 - asymptotic values, obtained as a result of isothermal annealing.

Orig. art. has: 5 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/  
Card 2/2 IS

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 002

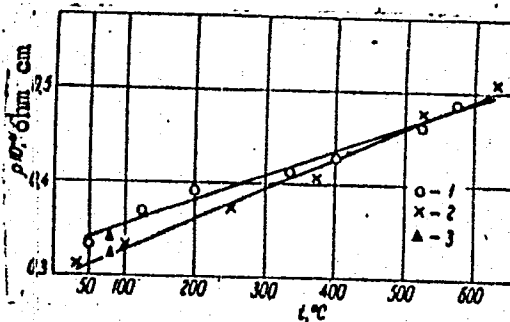


Fig. 2. Temperature dependence of electrical resistivity of gallium. 1 - heating; 2 - cooling; 3 - change in the electrical resistivity after 20 min.

L 12174-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6000171 SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/65/000/009/0008/0012

44.55 44.55 44.55 44.55 44.55

AUTHOR: Rokareva, N. M.; Gotgil'f, T. L.; Yeretnov, K. I.; Koledov, L. A.; Lyubimov, A. P.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Viscosity of tin and of its alloys with nickel

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no 9, 1965, 8-12

TOPIC TAGS: tin alloy, nickel containing alloy, fluid viscosity, metal melting, atom

ABSTRACT: The elucidation of certain semiempirical patterns of relationship between the viscous properties of melts and their molecular structure is of major practical significance. To this end, the authors chose for investigation a Sn-Ni system (zone-refined 99.9997% pure Sn and electrolytic Ni) containing up to 9% (at.) Ni. Viscosity was studied in a He atmosphere by measuring the damping decrement of the torsional oscillations of a cylindrical crucible of spectrally pure graphite containing the melt. The viscosity of Sn-Ni alloys was determined in two series of measurements. In the first series the damping decrement was measured during both the heating and the cooling of specimens. Alloys containing 0.51, 1.8, 3.0, 5.45 and 9.0% (at.) Ni were investigated. All the alloys revealed hysteresis phenomena (due to the presence of minute impurities -- oxides -- in zone-refined Sn), and in the alloys with 5.45 and

UDC: 669.6'24-154:532.13

Card 1/3

L 12174-66

ACC NR: AP6000171

9% Ni the hysteresis loop changed into a branched curve, which may be attributed to the presence of a refractory structural component in the structure of the solid specimens. During the second series, alloys containing 1.0, 1.82, 3.0, 4.0 and 9.0% (at.) Ni were investigated. The specimens were first heated to 900-1000°C and kept for some time at this temperature before measuring the damping decrement during cooling. The plotted isotherms of viscosity showed that viscosity increases with the Ni content of the alloy particularly when this content is increased to 2% and the temperatures are within the 400-600°C range. It is shown that the Einstein formula for colloidal solutions:

$$\eta = \eta_0 \left( 1 + 2.5 \frac{v}{V} \right), \quad (1)$$

(where  $\eta$  and  $\eta_0$  are the viscosities of the melt and the pure solvent,  $v$  is the total volume of the first coordination spheres of dissolved atoms, and  $V$  is the volume of the melt) may be applied to describing the viscosity properties of diluted metal solutions with strongly interacting atoms, on the ground that, in the event of a strong interaction between heterogeneous atoms to an extent exceeding the energy of thermal motion, the atoms of the solvent in the neighborhood of the atom of the dissolved component (within the confines of the first or even the second coordination spheres) display a much smaller mobility than in the remaining volume of the solution.

Card 2/3

L 12174-66

ACC NR: AP6000171

These findings may be explained as follows: When the Ni content and the heating temperature are not too high, the complexes constituted by the solute atom and the neighboring bound atoms may be considered as rigid spherical formations which are spaced so far apart that their interaction may be disregarded. Increasing the Ni content above 2% (at) leads to such an increase in the number of complexes and such a pronounced change in the hydrodynamic conditions within the melt that the mechanism of viscous flow in which the structural units are atoms of the solvent (Sn) and complexes becomes inexpedient from the standpoint of energetics and is replaced by a mechanism in which the units of flow are represented by individual atoms of the components. This is why further addition of Ni causes a less sharp increase in melt viscosity. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Apr64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3

GÓTH, A.  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.11/11 Endocrinology Nov 57

2078. GÓTH A., GÓTH M., LENGYEL L., SÁVELY C. and STADLER E. Dept. of Intern. Med., Margit Hosp., Lab. VII, Ambulatory Clin., Budapest.  
\*The role of the pituitary-adrenal system in the physiology of diabetes. II. Relation of the plasma 17-hydrocorticosteroid level to blood sugar fluctuations in diabetes mellitus Z. VITAMIN-, HORMON- U. FERMENTFORSCH. 1956, 8/4-5 (230-240) Graphs 3 Tables 6

In non-compensated diabetes with large blood sugar fluctuations, urinary corticoid excretion was 146% and the plasma corticoid level 123% in excess of normal - even in cases where there was no acidosis. In cases where the blood sugar fluctuations did not exceed 100 mg./100 ml. (i.e. well controlled cases) the plasma corticoid level and urinary corticoid excretion were found to be normal. In severe, non-

2078

CONT.

compensated diabetes, the plasma corticoid level increases from morning to evening as a result of the daily blood sugar fluctuations, while in normal subjects it decreases.  
(III, 6\*)



GOTH, A.; KIS-VIGH, Livia; DOBY, A.

Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 25 no.1:47-52 '64.

1. Second department of Medicine, Janos Hospital and Pharmaceutical Works Richter, Budapest.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS													3RD AND 4TH GROUPS												
<p>Vitamin C metabolism of the organism under abnormal conditions. Endre Góh. Orvosi Hetilap 82, 848-9 (1938).—In the human organism said. with vitamin C intramuscular injection of 2-300 mg. ascorbic acid causes appearance of traces of vitamin C in the urine within 2-3 hrs. This time of excretion is much lengthened in case of C-hypovitaminosis. Slight C hypovitaminosis always occurs in fever. Artificial fevers, however, were not connected with C-hypovitaminosis symptoms. The excretion of superfluous vitamin C is somewhat diminished in Addison's disease. No connection between allergic diseases and excretion of vitamin C could be proved.</p> <p>S. S. de Finaiv</p>																									
<p>ASM-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

11E

CA

The mechanism of the action of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. Under Gáth and Margit Gáth (Kassai) Poliklin., Budapest, (Hung.). *Orosi Hétlap* 86, 320-1 (1942). Ten mg. aneurine was injected intravenously (in some cases 50 mg. doses were used) and after 2 hrs. the aneurine content of the urine was detd. by the method of Rilsert. Data obtained on 140 persons indicated that the said, healthy organism excreted more than 18% of the administered aneurine. In avitaminosis generally only 1-4% of total aneurine was excreted in the urine. István Finály

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p><b>CA</b></p> <p><b>11-B</b></p> <p>A simple method for the determination of riboflavin in urine. <u>Andre Gith, Orson Helikop 80, 223-4(1941).</u> -- Collect urine samples before and 2 hrs. after injection of 3-5 mg. riboflavin. Under the analyzing quartz lamp, the first sample (both dil. 1:5) shows bluish, the second yellowish fluorescence. Add standard riboflavin soln to first sample until its color is the same as that of the second sample.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">István Fialy</p>																			
<p>ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			

11F

ea

Bisulfite-binding substances of human blood. Endre G6th. *Orvosi Lapja Népegésztágy* 2, 965-6(1948): 741. *Orvosi Lapja Népegésztágy* 2, 965-6(1948): 741. Content of blood of bisulfite-binding substances was detd. by the method of Clift and Cook as modified by Laast (cf. *Arch. ges. Physiol.*(Pflügers) 261, 741(1930) on 80 persons. In 73 cases a definite connection was found between increase of bisulfite-binding substances and excretion of aneurine to the point of aneurine deficiency in the organism. Blood bisulfite-binding substances could be diminished by administration of aneurine. István Finály

ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										COMMON VARIANTS INDEX																									
<p>CA</p> <p>Value of determination of bisulfite-binding substances of blood in the diagnosis of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency. Andrew Góth (Szent János Hosp., Budapest). <i>Nature</i> 158, 312 (1946).—The content of bisulfite-binding substances increases mostly when there is aneurine-deficiency. The method is therefore suitable for detn. of aneurine-deficiency if cases of diabetes, hunger with acetoneuria, and unbalanced fat diet are excluded. The method is suitable only if, on account of deficient renal and deficient liver function, the aneurine excretion is low.</p> <p>E. D. Walter</p>																										<p>11E</p>																									
<p>ASM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																										<p>RIGHT BOWLING</p>																									
<p>12000 12100 12200 12300 12400 12500 12600 12700 12800 12900 13000 13100 13200 13300 13400 13500 13600 13700 13800 13900 14000 14100 14200 14300 14400 14500 14600 14700 14800 14900 15000</p>																										<p>15100 15200 15300 15400 15500 15600 15700 15800 15900 16000 16100 16200 16300 16400 16500 16600 16700 16800 16900 17000 17100 17200 17300 17400 17500 17600 17700 17800 17900 18000</p>																									

GOTH, E. 1947

"Cancerous Tissue and Ascorbic Acid."

Orvosok Lapja, Budapest, 1947, 3/47(1956-1958)  
Abst: Exc. Med. V. Vol. 11, No. 2, p. 99

11 E

Failure of increase of bisulfite-binding substances after fat and protein intake during pregnancy. Endre Gish, G. Nikich, and H. Harmath (St. Janos Hosp., Budapest). *Experientia* 3, 286-8(1947)(in English).--The impaired hormone production of the anterior pituitary gland during pregnancy after the third month results in the failure of increase of bisulfite-binding substances (aldehyde or keto compd.) in the blood after ingestion of fat or protein.

A. G. Blake

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



11-7

ca

Content of human organs in ascorbic acid. Endre Góth and Imre Littmann (Szent János Kórház, Budapest, Hung.). *Orvosi Lapja Népgigiénés* 8, 818-19 (1947).—Av. contents found were tips 2.5, tonsils 7.5, stomach 2.5, small intestines 2.0, large intestines 1.3, appendix 4.3, pancreas 1.1, liver 5.0, spleen 20.0, lymph 5.0, lungs 1.0, mamma 0.7, ovary 12.5, kidney 4.3, prostate 1.5, testicles 3.1, suprarenal glands 15.5, thyroid gland 2.1, brain 6.3 mg.%; the tongue, larynx, gall bladder, heart, uterus, urinary bladder, skin, muscles, vein walls, and nerves contained only traces. Nutritional conditions seem not to affect the ascorbic acid content of organs significantly. Embryo organs seemed to contain much more ascorbic acid than organs of babies. I. F.

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

120000 121000 122000 123000 124000 125000 126000 127000 128000 129000 130000 131000 132000 133000 134000 135000 136000 137000 138000 139000 140000 141000 142000 143000 144000 145000 146000 147000 148000 149000 150000 151000 152000 153000 154000 155000 156000 157000 158000 159000 160000 161000 162000 163000 164000 165000 166000 167000 168000 169000 170000 171000 172000 173000 174000 175000 176000 177000 178000 179000 180000 181000 182000 183000 184000 185000 186000 187000 188000 189000 190000 191000 192000 193000 194000 195000 196000 197000 198000 199000 200000 201000 202000 203000 204000 205000 206000 207000 208000 209000 210000 211000 212000 213000 214000 215000 216000 217000 218000 219000 220000 221000 222000 223000 224000 225000 226000 227000 228000 229000 230000 231000 232000 233000 234000 235000 236000 237000 238000 239000 240000 241000 242000 243000 244000 245000 246000 247000 248000 249000 250000 251000 252000 253000 254000 255000 256000 257000 258000 259000 260000 261000 262000 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1ST AND 2ND CROSSES		3RD AND 4TH CROSSES	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
11E			
<p>Disturbances in the protein metabolism in pregnancy and in hypofunction of the hypophysis. Endre Göth, György Balich, and Hedvig Harimath (Széchenyi Ágost Kórház I. Belosztály, Budapest, Hungary). <i>Orvosi Lapja Népegészségügy</i> 3, 1743-5(1947). - In pregnancy, 6 hrs. after fats and proteins were consumed the baulite-binding substances of the blood increased except in (1) disturbances in liver functions, (2) pregnancy after 3rd month, (3) hypofunction of the fore lobe of the hypophysis, and (4) injections of riboflavin. The fore lobe of the hypophysis seems to have a considerable role in controlling the decomposition of ingested proteins to keto compo- István Fialy</p>			
<p>ASB-52A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED</p>			
<p>NOV 1947</p>			

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
CA										11 B									
<p>Studies on riboflavin deficiency with a simple method.            Kendei G. (Szent János Hosp., Budapest). Z. Vitaminforsch. 18, 218-22 (1947) (in English).—The possibility of riboflavin deficiency must be considered if after the injection of 3-5 mg. the system excretes less than 30%.            Leopold Scheffan</p>																			
ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX									
<p>ca</p>										<p>Alcoholism and B<sub>1</sub> vitamin deficiency. Kuder, Gust and Tibor Simon. <i>Orvostud Lapja</i> 4, 1942-3(1948); cf. C.A. 40, 73255. - Polyneuritis is often a symptom of chronic alc. intoxication; probably vitamin deficiency may also play a role. In clinical load tests often severe vitamin-B<sub>1</sub> deficiencies were observed without any signs of neuritis. Clinical expts. were conducted with vitamin B<sub>1</sub> loads on alcoholic persons. Also the amts. of substances binding bisulfites were detd. according to the method of Chitt and Cook as modified by Laszt. Most alc. persons showed vitamin deficiency; the excretion of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> during the load test was, on an av., 10.3% as against 21.1% for persons satd. with vitamin. Simultaneously, the amt. of bisulfite-binding material increased significantly; it showed a mean value of 11.4 mg. % against 8.2 mg. % for satd. persons. Nine persons out of 12 belonged to the first group, proving that not only vitamin B<sub>1</sub> deficiency but also the toxic effect of alc. plays a role in the etiology of alc. polyneuritis. István Finálv</p>										<p>11-H</p>									
<p>ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
<p>170M: 571221V</p>										<p>170M: 571221V</p>										<p>170M: 571221V</p>									

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Disturbances in metabolism of proteins in liver diseases. Kúdy, József, Hedvig Harmath, and Péter Freislich (Székesfehérvár, Hungary). *Orvosi Hetilap* 89, 257-00(1948).—After taking blood samples the persons investigated consumed 200 g. cheese and another blood test was taken after 8.5 hrs. The samples were examined for acetone bodies by the method of CMT and Cook (C.A. 27, 2406). The results obtained on 32 persons with normal liver function and 22 persons suffering from some kind of liver disease (14 hepatitis epidemics, 6 subacute hepatitis, and 2 cirrhosis) proved that when protein was consumed the acetone bodies in the blood increased if the liver function was normal. The increase ranged between 20 and 40% in persons with healthy liver to almost all in various diseased liver conditions. István Földi

ASB-314 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GOTH, E.

LENGYEL, I., GOTH, E., ADLER, V., DEMCE, E.

New method in diagnosis of hypophyseal and adrenocortical  
insufficiency. Orv. hetil. 91:26, 25 June 50. p. 805-7

1. Attila Jozsef Budapest Metropolitan General Hospital.

CHIL 19, 5, Nov., 1950

CA

11F

*Role of the adrenal glands in gluconeogenesis. E. Góth, L. Lengyel, and E. Benzer (József Attila Hosp., Budapest, Hung.). Acta Med. Scand. 142, 102-7 (1952).—The rise in blood-sugar concn. following feeding of protein to normal rats depends on adrenal function. In adrenalectomized rats deoxycorticosterone acetate does not stimulate the gluconeogenesis from protein but this can be effectively achieved by transplantation of adrenal glands or by cortisone. It is suggested that the blood-sugar curve after protein feeding is of diagnostic value in recognizing clinical adrenal or pituitary insufficiency. The test is carried out as follows: feed the whites of 5 boiled eggs to a patient and det. the blood sugar after 3 and 5 1/2 hrs. In healthy persons there will be some degree of hyperglucemia or no change in level but in cases of anterior hypopituitarism or hypocorticism a lowering of the blood-sugar concn. by 15-25 mg. % will be found in the majority of cases. A differentiation between the 2 conditions can be further achieved by a detn. of ketoacids at the time of the blood-sugar detns. In normal and hypocorticism states the keto-acid level of the blood increases after feeding protein but in cases of hypopituitarism, owing to defective oxidative decarboxylation, the concn. decreases.*  
S. Morgulis

GOTH, E.; LENGYEL, L.; BENCSZ, E.; SAVELY, X.; MAJSAY, A.

The role of amino acids in the release of hormonal secretion.  
Acta physiol. hung. Suppl. no.6:101-102 1954.

1. Margit-Spital, Budapest.  
(AMINO ACIDS, eff.  
on thyrotropin secretion)  
(PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR, hormones  
thyrotropin, secretion, eff. of amino acids)



GOTH, E.; PENCZE, E.; FORSODI, L.; LENGYEL, L.

Studies on the role of anterior pituitary gland in protein metabolism. Zschr. Vitamin & Forsch. 6 no.4-5:269-86 1954.  
(CML 28:1)

1. Of the Internal Department of Margit Hospital in Budapest.

GOTH, Endre, dr.; SAVELY, Caesar, dr.; LENGYEL, Lóránt, dr.

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001~~ ~~CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420008-5~~  
arch. 7 no.6:172-178 Dec 54.

1. A Budapesti III. ker. Tanács Margit kórháza (Igászato: Orlos Endre dr.) belosztályának (Főorvos: Goth Endre dr.) közleménye.  
(DIABETES MELLITUS, physiology  
pituitary-adrenal interrelation in (Hun)  
(PITUITARY GLAND, physiology  
pituitary-adrenal interrelation in diabetes mellitus  
(Hun)  
(ADRENAL GLANDS, physiology  
same)

9011  
KOVACS, Akos; GOTH, Endre

Relation between the size of sella turcica and pituitary gland  
function. Orv. hetil. 95 no.23:628-632 6 June 54.

1. A pestmegyei Tanács (Rokus)-korház Tontgen- osztlyanak (főorvos:  
Goth Endre dr.) közleménye  
(SELLA TURCICA, radiography  
size in relation to pituitary funct.)  
(PITUITARY GLAND, physiology  
funct. in relation to size of sella turcica)

Goth, A.

✓ 7409. Role of the pituitary-adrenal system in the pathological physiology of diabetes. A. Goth, L. Lengyel, and C. Sárvay. *Z. vitamin- u. Hormon-forsch.*, 1955, 7, 253-270 (Márgit Hosp., Budapest).—Fluctuations of the blood sugar level in either an upward or downward direction activate the pituitary-adrenal system. The secondary hyperfunction of the pituitary and the adrenal cortex in diabetes may account for the complications of diabetes and diseases associated with it. (German)

P. HAAS.

met

3/

GOTH, E.

# HUNG

The role of amino acids in inducing hormone secretion.  
E. Góth, L. Lengyel, E. Bencze, C. Sávely, and A. Majsai  
(Margit Hosp., Budapest). *Experientia* 11, 27-9(1956)(in  
English).--Eosinophile count in human subjects was de-  
creased following injection of boiled egg or 1-2 g. amino  
acids. Leucine (I), methionine (II), valine (III), phenyl-  
alanine, and tryptophan were found to have an eosinopenic  
effect in rats. Blood serums from human subjects taken  
after ingestion of boiled eggs and injected into fasting rats  
caused a 44% increase in blood sugar; injection into  
adrenalectomized rats caused eosinopenia. Intravenous  
injection of 0.04 g. I or III into rats caused a depletion of  
ascorbic acid content of the adrenal glands. Subcutaneous  
injection of 0.02 g. I, II, III, tyrosine, or glycine into  
immature female rats produced a significant increase in the  
weight of the ovaries and oviduct.

D. S. Farner

GOTH, Endre.; BENECZE, Elemer.; LENGYEL, Lorant.; AVELY, Caesar.

Gonadotrophic effect of amino acids. Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.6:  
573-579 Nov 55.

1. Budapesti III. ker. Tanacs Margit Korhaz Belosztalya.

(AMINO ACIDS, eff.

gonadotrophic, on genitalia of female rats through  
stimulation of pituitary gonadotropine secretin (Hun))

(GONADOTROPINS, PITUITARY, physiol.

secretion, stimulating eff. of amino acids demonstrated  
by changes in genitalia in female rats (Hun))

(GENITALIA, FEMALE, eff. of drugs on

amino acids through stimulation of pituitary  
gonadotropine secretion in rats (Hun))

GOTH, Endre, dr.,; LENGYEL, Lorant, dr.,; ORLOS, Endre, dr.,; SAVELY,  
Cassir, dr.

Modern therapy of Cushing's syndrome with special reference to  
subtotal adrenalectomy. Orv. hetil. 96 no.29:807-810 17 July 55.

1. A III. ker. Tanács Margit Korhaza Bel-(foorvos: Goth Endre  
dr., az orvostudományok kandidátusa) és Sebészeti Osztályának  
(foorvos: Orlos Endre dr.) közleménye.

(CUSHING SYNDROME, surgery,  
adrenalectomy, subtotal)

(ADRENAL GLAND, surgery  
excis., subtotal, in Cushing synd.)

Goth, E

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.11/3 Endocrinology March 57

490. GÓTH E., NÁDASDI M. and STADLER E. Budapesti III. ker. Tanács  
Margit Kórháza Belosztályának Közl. \*Aminosavak szerepe a hormonelválasz-  
tás megindításában II. Aminosavak hatása a mellékvese kompenzáló hyper-  
trophizására és ascorbinsav tartalmára; Fehérjeeves hatása a corticosteroid  
ürítésre. The role of amino-acids in inducing hormone

111-March-57

109

440

CONT

secretion. II. Effect of amino-acids on the compensatory hypertrophy and ascorbic acid content of the adrenal glands. Effect of protein ingestion on corticosteroid excretion MAG. BELORV. ARCH. 1956, 9/3 (85-90) Tables 8

Compensatory hypertrophy of the remaining adrenal gland induced by unilateral adrenalectomy is increased by the administration of leucine, methionine or arginine in rats. The ascorbic acid depletion caused by unilateral adrenalectomy is increased by the injection of leucine in normal rats but not in hypophysectomized rats. In normal rats the adrenal ascorbic acid content is depressed by leucine or methionine. In 70% of the cases urinary oxysteroid excretion is increased by protein ingestion in man. Compensatory adrenal hypertrophy of unilaterally adrenalectomized rats can be prevented by a protein-free diet. From these data and from the eosinopenia induced by some amino-acids it is concluded that the hormone secretion of the adrenal cortex is stimulated by some amino-acids and that this effect is mediated by the pituitary gland.

Lengyel - Budapest



GOTH, Endre, Dr.; LENGYEL, Lorant, Dr.; NADASID, Miklos, Dr.; SAVELY, Caesar, Dr.

Kidney lesions induced by alterations in blood sugar. *Magy. belorv. arch.* 10 no.2-3:63-68 Apr-June 57.

1. A Budapesti III. ker Tanacs Hargit kórhaza (ig. főorvos: Goth Endre dr. kandiddtus) közleménye.

(BLOOD SUGAR

exper. alterations inducing kidney lesions in rats,  
histopathol. (Hun))

(KIDNEYS, pathol.

histopathol. changes induced by exper. alterations of  
blood sugar in rats (Hun))

Góth E.  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 3 Vol 13/4 Endocrinology Apr 59

681. THE FUNCTION OF THE HYPOPHYSEAL-ADRENAL SYSTEM IN DIABETES.  
II. RELATION OF PLASMA CORTICOID LEVEL TO FLUCTUATIONS OF BLOOD SUGAR - A hypophysis-mellékvese-rendszer működése diabetesben.  
II. A plasma corticoid szint összefüggése a vércukor-ingadozás mértékével  
Góth E., Góth M., Stadler E. and Frey J. Budapesti Margit Kórház Belosztályának és Budapesti VIII. Szántó Kovács u. Rendelőintézet Lab., Közl., Budapest - MAG. BELORV. ARCH. 1957, 10/5-6 (186-191)  
Graphs 3 Tables 5

In cases of diabetes with acidosis very high plasma and urine corticoid levels were found. In cases without acidosis, but with great fluctuations of blood sugar (more than  $\pm 100$  mg./100 ml. within 24 hr.) the plasma corticoid values were 87% higher as compared with normal controls. In milder cases, with daily blood-sugar fluctuations less than  $\pm 100$  mg./100 ml., the corticoid values of plasma were within the normal range. The plasma corticoid values decrease from morning to evening in normal subjects. In severe diabetes, however, with great fluctuations of blood sugar, the plasma corticoid values fail to decrease during the day, the evening values are as high, or even higher, than the morning levels. The physiological decrease occurs only in milder cases. These investigations show a constant hyperfunction of the adrenals in severe diabetes, also without acidosis. On this basis one can explain nearly all symptoms and complications of severe unbalanced diabetes: decreased resistance against infections, the activation of tuberculosis, the delayed wound healing, the angiopathies, hyperlipaemia, etc.; all these can be produced with cortisone.

GOTH, Endre, dr.; LENGYEL, Lorant, dr.; SAVELY, Caesar, dr.

Clinical evaluation of blood corticoid determination. Orv.  
hetil. 98 no.10-11:253-255 17 Mar 57.

1. A Budapesti III. ker. Tanacs Margit Korhaza (igazgato  
foorvos: Oros, Endre, dr.) belosztalyanak (foorvos:  
Goth, Endre, dr. kandidatus) kozlomenye.

(ADRENAL CORTEX, funct. tests

blood adrenal cortex hormone determ., clin. evaluation  
in various dis. (Hun))

GOTH, Endre, Dr.; BARTHA, Melinda, Dr.

Obesity. Orv. hetil. 98 no.44:1209-1214 3 Nov 57.

1. A Budapesti III. Ker. Tanács Margit Kórhaza (igazgató-őorvos:  
Goth Endre dr. Kandidátus) Belosztályának közleménye.

(OBESITY

physiol. & ther. aspects (Hun))

GOTH, A.

GOTH, A.; LENGYEL, L.; SAVELY, C.

Clinical use of the simplified Porter-Silber method for the determination of the 17-OH-corticosteroids in plasma. Acta med. hung. 11 no.2:227-236 1958.

1. Medical Department of Margit Hospital, Budapest  
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, in blood  
17-hydroxycorticosteroids, diag. value of determ. by  
simplified Porter-Silber method.)

GOTH, Endre, Dr.; BARTHA, Melinda, Dr.; LÉNGYEL, Lorant, Dr.; SAVELY, Caesar, Dr.

Adrenal insufficiency. Orv. hetil. 99 no.13:433-436 30 Mar 58.

1. A Budapesti III. ker. Tanács. Margit Kórháza (igazgató: Goth Endre dr. kandidatus) Belosztalyanak közleménye.

(ADDISON'S DISEASE, case reports  
crises of various etiol. (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/11 Internal Med. Nov 59  
METHIONINE DE LEEON - MAASTRICHT (VI, 19)

6702. EXPERIMENTAL METHIONINE THERAPY OF CHRONIC ARTHROPATHY -  
Therápiás kísérlet methioninnal krónikus ízületi betegségek kezelésében -  
Góth E. and Stadler E. Budapesti III Kerületi Tancs Margit Kórháza,  
Betosztályának Közl., Budapest - ORV. HETIL. 1958, 99/36 (1247-1248)  
Tables 1

In earlier works the authors demonstrated the enhancing effect of some amino-acids on ACTH production. On the grounds of these findings chronic arthrotic patients were experimentally treated with methionine. In 28 out of 38 cases a daily dose of 3 g. led to improvement or even disappearance of symptoms and reduction of the ESR, mostly within 24 hr. The best results were obtained in those patients in whom liver damage was demonstrable. Methionine is entirely harmless. (VI, 19)

DIXON, H.B.F.; GOTH, Endre; YOUNG, F.G.

Activation of precorticotropin. Kiserletes Orvostudomány 11 no.1:  
83-85 Feb 59.

1. Cambridgei Egyetem Biokémiai Intézete.  
(ACTH  
precorticotropin activation (Hun))



DIXON, H.B.F.; GOTH, A.; YOUNG, F.G.

The activation of precorticotropin. Acta physiol. hung. 15 no.2:  
133-135 1959.

1. Department of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge, England  
(ACTH  
precorticotropin activation)

GOTH, Endre, dr.; SZEMELY, Arpad, dr.

Simultaneous appearance of Addison's crisis and diabetic precoma.  
Orv.hetil. 100 no.49:1773-1774 D '59.

1. A Budapesti Janos Korhaz (igazgato: Tako Jozsef dr.) II.  
Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Goth Endre dr. kandidatus) kozlemenye.  
(DIABETES MELLITUS compl)  
(ADDISON DISEASE compl)

GOTH, Andre, dr.

Cortisone therapy. Magy. belorv. arch. 13 no.1:5-12 Mr '60.  
(CORTISONE ther.)

GOTH,Endre,dr.; SZENECI,Arpad,dr.

Therapy of pathological forms of obesity with phenmetrazine derivatives (gracidin,preludin). Orv. hetil. 101 no.20:705-706 15 My '60.

1. Janos korhas-Bendelointezet,II. Belosztaly.  
(OBESITY ther.)  
(PHENMETRAZINE ther.)

GOTH, Endre, dr.

Effect of corticosteroid therapy on the adrenal cortex. Orv.hetil.  
101 no.51:822-824 18 D'60.

1. Janos Korhaz Rendelointezet, 11. sz. Belosztaly.  
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES ther)  
(CORTICOTROPIN ther)  
(ADRENAL CORTEX pharmacol)

GOTH, Endre, dr.

Prediabetes (Young syndrome). Orv.hetil. 102 no.11:504-507 12 Mr' 61.

1. Janos Korhaz Rendelointezet, II. Belosztaly.  
(DIABETES MELLITUS etiol)

GOTH, Endre, dr.; POLLAK, Lili, dr.; BARTHA, Melinda, dr.

Clinical use of Norymberski's determination of ketosteroids. Orv. hetil.  
102 no.12:541-543 19 Mr '61.

1. Janos Korhaz Rendelointezet, II Belosztaly, Budapest.

(17-KETOSTEROIDS urine)

GOTH, Endre, dr.; MOLNAR, Bela, dr.; HAMMER, Sarolta, dr.; ULKEY, Eszter, dr.;  
technikai asszisztens: CZIBULA, Etelka; SCHWENDTNER, Hanna

Studies on the human growth hormone. Orv. hetil. 102 no.42:1982-1986  
15 0 '61.

1. Budapesti Janos Korhas-Rendelointezet, II Belosztaly, Kospontl  
Laboratorium es Kobanyai Gyogysserarugyar.

(SOMATOTROPIN)



GOTH, Endre, dr.

Sheehan's syndrome associated with diabetes insipidus. Orv. hetil. 103  
no.48:2284-2285 2 D '62.

1. Fovarosí Janos ~~Korhaz~~ Rendelointezet, II. Belosztaly.  
(DIABETES INSIPIDUS) (SIMMONDS' DISEASE)

GOTH, Endre, az orvostudományok kandidátusa, főorvos

"Diagnostics in internal medicine" by Gyula Petranyi. Reviewed by  
Endre Goth. Magyar Tud. 70 no. 4: 294-295 Apr '63.

1. János-körház, Budapest.

HUNGARY

LOTH, Endre, M.D., [affiliation not given].

"The Endocrinological Congress in Moscow and Endocrinology in the Soviet Union"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 7, 17 Feb 1963, pp. 324-326.

Abstract: This article described the Second All-Union Endocrinological Congress, held from 27 to 30 Nov 1962 in Moscow. About 1000 delegates attended. The state of endocrinology in the Soviet Union was briefly reviewed by the author, based on his impressions while attending the Congress and while visiting a number of institutions. No references.

1/1

HUNGARY

GOTH, Endre, Dr. POLLAK, Lili, Dr; Janos Hospital, Ambulant Clinic and II. Medical Ward (Janos Korhaz, Rendelointezet es II. Belosztaly), Budapest.

"Idiopathic Edema."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 29, 21 July 1963, pp 1371-1374.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The authors report 23 cases of idiopathic edema occurring in women. Obesity was present in 18 of the patients. In 6 cases, edema was connected with the menses (cyclic edema). Emotional factors, physical fatigue and ambulant state increased the extent of the edema. The pathogenesis is unknown. Increased aldosterone-excretion was demonstrated in 9 of the 14 patients tested. An increased antidiuretic hormone activity was present in some cases. The edema decreased after removal of the adrenal. Treatment consisted of the use of diuretics, aldactone -in cases of increased aldosterone excretion-, psychotherapy, tranquilizers and a reducing diet for the obese patients. 1 Hungarian, the rest Western references.

1/1

GOTH, Endre, Dr.

Growth retardation treated with anabolic steroids. Orv. hetil.  
104 no.42:1982-1986 20 0 '63.

1. Budapesti Janos Korhaz, Rendelointezet, II. Belosztaly.  
(GROWTH) (ANABOLIC STEROIDS)  
(DWARFISM, PITUITARY) (DWARFISM)

GOTH, Endre, dr.; POLLAK, Lili, dr.

Testing of the function of the pituitary gland and the  
adrenal glands with metopirone. Orv. hetil. 104 no.44:  
2077-2080 3 N '63.

1. Budapesti Janos Korbaz, Rendelointezet, II Belosztaly.  
(ALDOSTERONE ANTAGONISTS) (KETONES)  
(PITUITARY GLAND) (ADRENAL CORTEX FUNCTION TESTS)  
(ADRENAL GLANDS) (PHYSIOLOGY)  
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES)

GOTH, Endre; DOMOK, Istvanne; DOBY, Arpad

A simple method for the biological assay of human growth hormone.  
Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.4:376-379 Ag '64.

1. Janos Korhaz II belosztaly es Kobanyai Gyogyszergyar.

GOTH, Endre, dr.; BLUMENFELD, Gyula, dr.

Hyperlipemia and diabetoid metabolic disorders. Orv. hetil.  
105 no. 38:1786-1790 20 3'64

I. Budapesti Janos-korhaz, II. Belosztaly (foorvos: Goth,  
Endre, dr.)

GOTH, Endre, dr.; GORGENYI, Geza, dr.; FOVENYI, Jozsef, dr.; SZANTO, Ervinne, dr.

Adrenocortical and pituitary function following protracted prednisolone treatment. Orv. hetil. 105 no.49:2314-2317 6 D '64.

1. Janos Korhaz II. Belosztaly (foorvos: Goth Endre Dr.), VI. ker. Tanacs Rendelcintezet, Reuma-osztaly (foorvos: Gorgenyi Gezo dr.).



HUNGARY

GOTH, Endre, Dr., and MIKLOS, Gyorgy, Dr., Second Department of Internal Medicine (II. Belosztay) (Physician-in-Chief: GOTH, E.) and Surgery (Prosectura) (Physician-in-Chief: KALLO, Antal, Dr.) at Janos Hospital (Janos Korhaz) in Budapest.

"Diabetes Mellitus in Hypophysis Insufficiency"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 25, 19 Jun 1966, pp 1178-1180.

Abstract: The case of a 65-year old male patient was described. He developed acute diabetes mellitus following hypophysis resection occasioned by chromophobic adenoma. Autopsy following death 2-1/2 years after the operation (owing to liver cirrhosis, staphylococcus enterocolitis, and pneumonia) disclosed a false cyst at the location of the hypophysis containing a small amount of functioning hypophysis tissue. It was judged that the significance of hypophysis in the pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus may not be great in all instances. 13 references, including 1 German and 12 Western.

1/1

- 29 -

"The development of the nationalised industry of precise industrial ceramics in Czechoslovakia.

p. 59 (Elektrotechnik Vol. 47, no. 2, Feb. 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1958

GOOTH, M.  
KA

11E

The mechanism of the action of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. Endre Góth and Mária Góth (Kassai Poliklin., Budapest, Hung.). *Orvosi Hetilap* 86, 333-1(1942). Ten mg. aneurine was injected intravenously (in some cases 50 mg. doses were used) and after 2 hrs. the aneurine content of the urine was detd. by the method of Riser. Data obtained on 140 persons indicated that the said. healthy organism excreted more than 18% of the administered aneurine. In avitaminosis generally only 1-4% of total aneurine was excreted in the urine. István Finály

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GOTH, M.  
GOTH, Endre; GOTH, Margit; STADLER, Egon; FREY, Jozsef; MAJSAY, Aglaja

Function of the pituitary - adrenal system in diabetes. II. Relation of the plasma corticoid level to the degree of blood sugar fluctuation. Magy. belorv. arch. 10 no.5-6:186-191 Oct-Dec 57.

1. A Budapesti Margit Korhaz Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Goth, Endre) es a Budapesti VIII Szanto Kovacs u. Rendelointezet Laboratoriumanak (foorvos: Zimandy Aranka) koslemenye.

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, in blood  
in diabetes mellitus, relation to blood sugar fluctuation(Hun))  
(DIABETES MELLITUS, blood in  
adrenal cortex hormone level. relation to blood sugar fluctuation (Hun))

GOTHARD, Fr.: MINEA, I.

Equilibrium liquid-vapors of mixtures of n-hexane-benzene at low pressures. Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.9:520-525 S '63.

L 49216-65 T

ACCESSION NR: AP4044191

R/0003/64/015/007/0404/0408

AUTHOR: Ciocolu, Paulina, Dinescu, Amalia, Dinescu, R., Gothard, Fr., Minea, I.  
Russu, R., Solacolu, S.

TITLE: The synthesis and uses of some molecular sieves. II. The synthesis of some granular molecular sieves from kaolin

SOURCE: Revista de Chimie, v. 15, No. 7, 1964, 404-408

TOPIC TAGS: molecular sieve, kaolin, kaolin sieve preparation, kaolin granulation, Malaxa process, kaolin extrusion, calcination

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of experiments carried out with the intention of reproducing the synthesis of molecular sieves from kaolin, without the addition of binding agents and using methods which vary slightly from those previously described in the literature. The kaolin found in Aghires, Rumania, was used as the basic material, either the 1st (78% kaolin) or 2nd (75% kaolin) grade of this material may be used, both being able to yield sieves with high absorption capacities (25-32g H<sub>2</sub>O/100g) was pores of 4A. The static absorption capacities were first determined for both types of material; the results are reported in tables, and a schematic diagram of the laboratory apparatus used in also given. The various steps used in the actual manufacturing procedure are then described

Card 1/3

L 49216-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044191

in detail, as follows: 1) The granulation of the kaolin to the desired dimensions (length  $\approx$  diameter) may be carried out by 2 methods: method (a) is based on the extrusion of wet kaolin paste, after previous heating at 120C and addition of 30% water ("Malaxa" process), drying and grinding of the extruded material, and final sorting of the granules; b) grinding of dry kaolin cakes directly to the desired dimensions, and subsequent sorting of the granules. 2) The calcination of the granules is carried-out partially in a laboratory oven and partially in an electric oven type KYLS, of 100 liters capacity, equipped with silica rods. The optimum temperature of calcination is 670-700C (not to exceed 750C), for a duration of 5 hours. Both ovens are equipped with temperature regulators, calibrated in intervals of  $\pm 20$ C. 3) The alkali treatment phase is carried out with a 9-10% NaOH solution (not to exceed 16%), for a period of 5-10 hours. Mechanical stirring of the kaolin granules is not recommended. Consequently, the operation is carried out partially in a boiler without stirrer, and partially in a boiler equipped with a Cottrell pump system, for the reflux of the solution. During this operation, to produce a maximum absorption capacity of the molecular sieve structure, the diameter of the granules cannot exceed 2 mm. Following alkali treatment, the molecular sieves obtained are washed with water until the washing solution reaches a pH of 9-9.5. A schematic diagram of a laboratory-

Card 2/3

L 49216-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044191

scale apparatus for the alkali treatment of the kaolin granules is given. 4) The ion-exchange phase (exchange of sodium ions for calcium ions) is carried out by 2 treatments with a 25-33%  $\text{CaCl}_2$  solution, for 4 hours at the boiling temperature and under normal pressure. These parameters are considered optimal for the production of maximum absorption capacities. Following each treatment with  $\text{CaCl}_2$  the molecular sieves are washed with water in order to eliminate the traces of sodium ions remaining on the surface of the granules. 5) Activation of the sieves is carried out by a process of calcination for 1 hour at a temperature of 300-350°C. Prolonged calcination (4-5 hours) results in a stable absorption capacity, having a lower value (60-70% of the initial value). The molecular sieves obtained by this process have a mechanical resistance of 1-2 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, as compared with 500 and 700 m<sup>2</sup>/g, and a real density of 1.9-2.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. A diagram of an industrial installation for the manufacture of the 4A molecular sieves is given. The authors conclude by stressing the importance and specificity of the method for sieves having 4A pores. Molecular sieves with 5A pores, prepared by this method, have much lower absorption capacities. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 013

Card 3/3 *me*

L 42230-66

ACC NR: AP6031571

SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/66/017/001/0032/0034

AUTHOR: Rusu, R.; Petruc, F.; Grozea, C.; Pilotti, Tr.; Gothard, Fr.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of some parameters on the synthesis process of A-type molecular sieves

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 17, no. 1, 1966, 32-34

TOPIC TAGS: zeolite, molecular sieve, aluminate, silicate

ABSTRACT: After briefly surveying published data concerning the synthesis of A-type molecular sieves from aqueous silicate and aluminate solutions, the authors present the results of their studies concerning the influence of the synthesis parameters of such sieves on the properties of the resulting zeolite. The chemical, structural and sorbent properties of molecular sieves produced under optimal conditions were found to be on a level with the best similar products mentioned in the literature of other countries. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 008  
OTH REF: 013

Card 1/1

UDC: 661.183.6.001.2



GOTHARD, K.; BRAHEC, V.

Results of the investigation of accident occurrences in  
national enterprises producing prefabricated elements.  
Stavivo 42 no.1:9-11 '64.

1. Vyzkumny ustav bezpecnosti prace, Praha.

GOTHARD, Zsigmond

A multipurpose farm building is the solution. Mezogazd techn  
1 no. 4:29 '61.

E 14018-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(b) Pr-4 AFETR/SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/BSO/  
AFTC(b)/RAEM(a)/ESD(c)/RAEM(c)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) JD/WH  
ACCESSION NR: AP4049593 P/0019/64/013/003/0713/0714

AUTHOR: Gothe, K. H.; Smolinski, A.

TITLE: Maser effect in ruby at liquid hydrogen temperature

SOURCE: Archiwum elektrotechniki, v. 13, no. 3, 1964, 713-714

TOPIC TAGS: maser effect, ruby, liquid hydrogen temperature, x band, bandwidth, amplification, signal frequency, push pull pumping scheme, pumping frequency

ABSTRACT: The experiment was carried out with a single crystal ruby possessing quite high internal stresses and a chromium concentration of about 0.2%. The push-pull pumping system was tilted at an angle of  $4.7^\circ$  between the trigonal axis of the ruby and the permanent magnetic field. The operating point was set at signal frequency  $f_s \approx 9400$  Mc/s, pumping frequency  $f_p \approx 23480$  Mc/s, and permanent magnetic field strength  $H_0 = 4000$  Oe. A cavity entirely filled with ruby served as the resonator. The ruby resonator was a rectangle of  $7.35 \times 7.35 \times 3.08$  mm and silver coated. The preliminary results show that in the push-pull pumping scheme the product of the bandwidth divided by the square root of power amplification is about 20 Mc/s. This value is lower than that obtained at liquid helium or nitrogen

Card 1/2

L 14018-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049593

temperatures, the apparent reason for this being the poor quality of the ruby.  
"The authors thank Dr. H. J. Frolich of the Henrich Hertz Institute, Master Eng.  
J. Sassow, Master Szymczakow, and Master Eng. J. Twarowski for carrying out in-  
dividual parts of this work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad Magnetykow IPPT PAN (Small Magnet Plant, IPPT PAN)

SUBMITTED: 17Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

GOTHE, K.H.

The maser effect in ruby at the temperature of liquid hydrogen. Archiw elektrotech 13 no.3:713-714 '64.

1. Department of Magnetism of the Institute of Basic Technical Problems of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

GOTILIN, N. F.

"Problems of Planning New Bread-Baking Plants and Reconstructing Old Ones." Thesis for degree of Dr. Technical Sci. Sub. 30 Nov 49, Moscow Technological Inst of Food Industry.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

GOTKIEWICZ, M.

"The beginning of coal mining in Poland during the reign of King Stanislaw August." p.103  
(WIADOMOSCI MUZEUM ZIEMI, Vol. 6, no. 1, 1952, Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress,  
August, 1953, Uncl.

GOTKIEWICZ, M.

In the foothills of the Isergebirge.  
N o. 6, June 1955. TURYSTA. Warszawa, Poland.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956



GOTKIEWICZ, M.

GOTKIEWICZ, M.

Following the wanderings of the highlanders.

p. 89 (Wierchy) Vol. 25, 1956, Krakow, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

GOTKIN, P.S.; BARAKOV, S.M.; SAZHIN, Yu.G., aspirant

Study of gold-arsenious concentrates. Sbor. nauch. trud. Kaz GMI  
no.19:86-92 '60. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Gold) (Ore dressing)

GOTLER, M. (Vil'nyus)

"Collection of problems in algebra and elementary functions" by  
A.K.Davydov. Reviewed by M.Gotler. Mat.v shkole no.4:89-91  
Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.) (Davydov, A.K.)

FUNSHTEYN, Ya.N.; GOTLEYB, B.Ya.; KRUCHINA, S.K.

High-temperature natural-gas cementation. Avt.prom. 29 no.9:  
41-42 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Minskiy avtozavod.

(Cementation (Metallurgy))

GOTLIB, A.A., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby

Periostitis due to over-strain in military personnel. Voen.-med.zhur.  
no.10:68-69 0 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(PERIOSTITIS)

(ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL, diseases)

GOTLIB, A.A. (Komsomol'sk-na-Amure)

USSR

Case of multilocular cyst of the pancreas. Khirurgia no.3:  
117-118 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(PANCREATIC CYSTS)

GOTLIB, Adolf, inzh. [Gottlieb, A.]

Application of silicones in textile industries. Tekstilna prom  
12 no.3:22-23 '63.

1. D-vo za proizvodstvo na silikoni, Parizh.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p><i>Effect of composition of raw materials on coke consumption in blast furnaces.</i>  <u>A. D. Gortin</u>, <i>Powder</i> 1930, No. 6, 1-31. - A careful investigation was made of smelt-  ing data of iron blast-furnaces, with Doretz coke and Krivovug ore, with the view of  finding a relationship between compn. of raw materials and coke consumption. The  variables on which the investigation was based were: content of C, S and ash in the  coke, contents of <math>SiO_2</math> in the ore and in the limestone, also relative amts., S contents,  and reducing qualities of the slags. "Isocoke" graphs are shown, representing con-  sumption of coke as a function of the C and S contents of the coke. Formulas for con-  sumption are worked out. For high-S coke, each percent of S will produce an increase  in coke consumption from 0.12 to 0.25, depending on the C content of the coke. For  low-S coke, increase of coke consumption per 1% S is 0.10-0.10. S. L. MADORSKY</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			



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CAST IRON AND AMMONIA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

9

Cast iron and ammonia. A. D. GOTTIS. *Dones* 1932, No. 3, 1-8.--A critical review of the problem of utilizing blast-furnace gas for the production of  $\text{NH}_3$ . The problem consists in introducing O into the blast so as to reduce the amt. of N in the waste gas. This waste gas is treated with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  vapor which reacts with the CO to form  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2$ . The  $\text{CO}_2$  is washed out, and the residual gas contg. a ratio of  $\text{H}_2:\text{N}_2 = 3:1$  is then used for  $\text{NH}_3$  synthesis. It is concluded that the method is impracticable from an engineering and economical point of view.

S. L. MADORSKY

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STANDARD #1

STANDARD #2

STANDARD #3

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STANDARD #18

STANDARD #19

STANDARD #20

STANDARD #21

STANDARD #22

STANDARD #23

STANDARD #24

STANDARD #25

STANDARD #26

STANDARD #27

STANDARD #28

STANDARD #29

STANDARD #30

STANDARD #31

STANDARD #32

STANDARD #33

STANDARD #34

STANDARD #35

STANDARD #36

STANDARD #37

STANDARD #38

STANDARD #39

STANDARD #40

STANDARD #41

STANDARD #42

STANDARD #43

STANDARD #44

STANDARD #45

STANDARD #46

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STANDARD #92

STANDARD #93

STANDARD #94

STANDARD #95

STANDARD #96

STANDARD #97

STANDARD #98

STANDARD #99

STANDARD #100

TEST AND PROPERTIES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

9

Efficiency of blast-furnaces operating on low-sulfur coke. A. GOTTAR, *Doklady* 1932, No. 4-5, 68-73; cf. C. A. 26, 2678.—A reduction of the S content of coke results in substantial economies in blast-furnace operation. Reductions of S in the coke from 3.2 to 2.2%, from 2.2 to 1.6% and from 1.6 to 0.8% result in savings of 7.4, 3.4 and 1.8 roubles, resp., per ton of iron (1 rouble = approx. 50¢). S. L. MADORSKY

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Method of calculating charge in typical blast furnaces. A. D. GOLLUB AND N. V. RYBA. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* 1932, No. 10, 1-12; No. 11, 24-33. Calculated from heat balance and of amt. and chem. compn. of materials charged into a typical blast furnace, also of slag and pig iron produced on the basis of raw materials and metallurgical practice prevailing in Russia. S. I. MAJORSKY

CPA

Heat losses in blast furnaces. A. D. Gollib. ~~Dames~~  
1955, No. 2, 7-18.—A discussion of the methods of calcu-  
lating heat losses in blast-furnace operation, based on plant data  
from various furnaces. S. L. Madorsky

9

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